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MISS POLLARD'S SUIT

Her Case Against Hon. W. C. P Breckinridge Placed on Trial.

Jury Secured Yesterday and Adjournment Taken-The Plaintiff, Defendant and Their Counsel.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, long titled the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky, son of a Presbyterian minister, veteran of the confederate army, a member of one of the most distinguished families of his State, and heretofore conspicuous as a politician and churchman, began to-day the role of defendant in a suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise and seduction, brought by Miss Madeline V. Pollard, also a Kentuckian. Last August the suit was filed. a few days after the second marriage of Colonel Breckinridge. Since then both parties to the suit have been engaged in taking testimony in Kentucky and Cincinnati, the attorneys for Miss Pollard endeavoring to substantiate her assertions that Colonel Breckinridge seduced her when a girl in a seminary at Cincinnati, was the father of her three children, and had made repeated promises to marry her; while the statements secured by Mr. Breckinridge tend to blacken the character of the plaintiff. Miss Pollard, for a year, held a clerical position in the Census Bureau at Washington and has done much writing for the newspapers, sometimes under the name of Madeline Vinton Pollard and occasionally as Madeline Breckinridge Pollard. During the months following the filing of the suit she has lived in a house of refuge of the Episcopal Church in Washington and her brother, who was editor of a weekly paper in Kentucky, has been in the city as her ad-

It was nearly 11 o'clock this morning when the case was called in the dingy little white courthouse of the District of Columbia, an old-fashioned specimen of architecture, standing in Judiciary square, fronted by imposing white marble pillars and overlooking a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Not a few of the most important criminal and civil cases of the past half century have transpired under the roof of the District courthouse. Giteau was convicted of the assassination, of President Garfield there and just across the hall the eloquence of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lent interest to the long-drawn-out "star route" trials, while the memory of the repartee of Ben. Butler and many other lights of the bar who played leading parts in their times, are still associated with the place. In the ordinary course of events, this trial would have taken place in the Circuit Court room, but the early pressure for admission decided Marshal Wilson to transfer the case to the room of the Criminal Court, the largest in the building.

THE JUDGE AND COUNSEL. Judge Andrew C. Bradley, who is trying the case, is a member of one of the oldest families of Washington, a man in the prime of life, of athletic figure, with a soldierly mustache and strong, even features, noted among the lawyers of the District bar for his unhesitating firmness and independence. He is a leading member of the New Yorkavenue Presbyterian Church, of which Col. Breckinridge has been a regular attendant during his residence in Washington. Recently Judge Bradley has come into prominence through his decision against Commissioner of Pensions Lochren in the mandamus suit brought by Judge Long, of

Michigan. The personnel of the legal force arrayed in the case is no less interesting. For Miss Pollard appear two of the best known attorneys, Judge Jere M. Wilson and Mr. Calder on Carlisle. The former gained his title on the Supreme Bench of Indiana, came to the Capitol as a member of Congress from that I feel languid and nervous. Take at once

Stars and after the expiration of his term Simmons Liver Regulator.

with the Great Trusts.

All the Sugar Refiners and Whisky Distillers Demanded Conceded by the Senate Finance Committee.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS PLEDGED

In Return for Benefits Conferred on the Big Corporations.

Comment on the Tariff Bill as Made Public by Senator Voorhees Yesterday-Views of Representatives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 8.-It was sugar

and the scandal connected with the speculation in refinery stock which forced Chairman Voorhees and his associates to decide to report the Wilson tariff bill to the finance committee and make it public today. It was felt to be impossible longer to defy public opinion and the growing indignation of the Senate by continuing to hold the bill in the secret possession of a few men who were daily charged with using their confidential information for their personal profit. This determination made necessary a final conference between the Democratic Senators having the bill in charge and President Havemyer and Treasurer Searl, of the Sugar Trust. This consultation was held last night, and at a late hour the representatives of the Sugar Trust departed for New York. The publication of the bill shows that they had every reason to be satisfied. They had originally demanded in behalf of the refining industry a duty in its favor, in addi-

hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East tion to whatever duty was placed upon raw sugar, of one-quarter of a cent per is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western pound. The duty on refined sugar under the McKinley law is one-half of a cent per connections particularly advantageous to pound, and the refiners admitted that they PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS and those destined beyond St. Louis.

For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washingcould continue their business profitably with one-half of this duty. It now appears that a discriminating duty has been grantton street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts ed to the Sugar Trust even greater than avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. was asked.

each degree; between 90 and 96 degrees, 1

cent and two one-hundredths for each de-

gree; above 96, 1 cent and four-tenths.

When translated into comparative figures,

this scale means an additional duty on re-

fined sugar of an average of thirty-five

one-hundredths of a cent. On very high

grades of refined sugar this additional duty

will amount to nearly one-half of a cent,

while on lower grades, between 92 and 96

degrees, the additional duty will be twenty-

This extraordinary concession caused the

greatest surprise. The meaning of the grad-

uated scale of duties was not at first gen-

erally understood. It was only when the

tariff experts explained its meaning that

the realization of how well the interests of

the Sugar Trust had been cared for by the

Democrats of the finance committee

dawned upon Congress. It was at once

seen that this tremendous victory for the

Sugar Trust had only been snatched from

the jaws of Mr. Voorhees's threat to de-

stroy the Sugar Trust by some unusual

A very prominent leader in the national

Republican organization, who is not a

member of the Senate, but who under-

stands the methods by which the sinews

of war are secured for great political cam-

paigns, declared to-day to the Journal cor-

respondent that this concession to the trust

was made not by the tariff tinkers of the

finance committee, but by the political

leaders of the Democratic party, who had

secured in return a pledge from the Sugar

Trust for a large contribution to the Dem-

ocratic national campaign fund. This bar-

gain is supposed to be a conditional one,

based either upon the passage of the Wil-

son bill as thus amended, or upon the de-

feat of that measure and the consequent

continuance of the McKinley duty of one-

half cent a pound on refined sugar. At any

leave Washington until the sugar schedule

was finally settled. Of all the modifications

in the bill, sugar has attracted most atten-

Another trust which has been well cared

for in the Democratic amendments to the

bill is the Whisky Trust. The tax on whis-

ky is increased from 90 cents in the pres-

ent law, and from \$1 in the bill as it passed

the House, to \$1.10 per gallon. This is what

Chairman Voorhees championed. The Whis-

ky Trust representatives claimed to have

an understanding that an increase to \$1.50

a gallon by the Senate will not meet serious

opposition. The increase proposed by the

committee of 20 cents a gallon means an increase of profit to the Whisky Trust of

\$1,000,000 for every added cent of tax. An-

other great concession to the whisky inter-

est is the extension of the bonded period

to eight years. The beer brewers have also

no reason to complain. They are always

heavy contributors to the Democratic cam-

paign fund. They wished no change in the

existing rate of taxation on beer, and the

Democratic Senators very obligingly com-

of invested capital, outside of purely manu-

facturing industries, which promises to be

of any use to the Democratic party has

Throughout all the changes in the bill

there is every evidence of an abandonment

of whatever principle was contained in the

original Wilson bill in the effort to secure

the votes of Democratic Senators. The

duty on sugar, while not what the Louis-

iana Senators asked, is sufficient to secure

their votes. The duty of 40 cents a ton which

has been placed on coal, while equally unsat-

isfactory and while not sufficient to pre-

vent a reduction of the wages paid the

miner or to prevent the importation of coal

from Nova Scotia, in which prominent

Democratic leaders are interested, will still

afford Senators from Maryland, the Virgin-

ias, Alabama and Ohlo an excuse for voting

for the bill. This same assertion applies to

fron ore. Lead ore and silver bearing lead

ore are also removed from the free list.

being given a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound. This is unsatisfactory to

The contest made by Senators Hill, Mur-

phy and Smith, for which Mr. McPherson

so modestly claims responsibility, has had

its effect in the changing of many duties

which the Democratic subcommittee had ar-

ranged upon an ad valorem basis back to

specific. These changes do not appear in

the bill as now published, for the reason

that the ad valorem changes have never

passed beyond the knowledge of the Demo-

cratic caucus. Some concession has been

made to each of the kickers, but none are

in the hands of the finance committee for

The proceedings of the committee on

several days before it reaches the Senate.

finance to-day were in the main informal.

Copies of the bill were handed to all the

had a previous opportunity to see it, glanced through it. There was some discus-

members and the Republicans, who had not

sion of time for consideration of the bill

by the full committee, the Republican mem-

bers saying they would desire a reasonable

period and the Democratic members ex-

pressing themselves as willing to grant

that without cavil. Saturday next, at 10:30

a. m., was set for the next meeting, when

the Republicans, having had an opportunity

to examine the details of the bill, will probably be able to say what time they will

require. It is considered probable that they

bill will probably remain

the Northwest and also to Missourt.

satisfied. The

found its wishes carefully respected.

In the same way every great aggregation

two hundredths of a cent.

The Wilson bill, as amended by the Democratic senatorial tinkers, places a duty of G. A. VAN PELT-17TH YEAR, 1 cent a pound on all raw sugar. On sugar rating 80 degrees, and not above 90, this duty is increased by one one-hundredth for

Fine Flour and Food Cereals, 121 NORTH DELAWARE ST. TEL. 396. Some sample prices: Rolled Oats, 3c per 1b²; Oat Meal, 2¹2c; Corn Meal, 1¹4c; Cracked Wheat, 3¹2c; Graham Flour, 2c, and Flour, many brands cheaper than ever before. Branch Store—72 N. Delaware st

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ng, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45

p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers

not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrange-

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Best Made. Ask your Grocer

settled here in the practice of law, figuring in many criminal and civil cases of local importance. He is a tall, thin man, bearing some resemblance to ex-Senator Evarts, but for an iron-grey beard and goatee. He is a most effective pleader and remarkably well versed in the technicalities of law. His colleague is of an aristocratic Spanish famfly, a social leader in Washington, was one of the counsel for Great Britain in the test case over the first English ship seized for sealing in the Bering sea waters contrary to the United States laws, and has a valuable international practice. Colonel Breckinridge, it is understood, will take a leading part in his own defense. If he does so there can be no doubt of the ability with which it will be conducted, apart from the able assistance he will receive from Col. Philip Thompson, an ex-Congressman from Kentucky, who is a brilliant lawyer, and Maj. Benjamin Butterworth, who was engaged at the last moment to take the place of Col. Enoch Totten. The latter is in Florida because of weak health, and will not return until the 15th, for which reason the defense unsuccessfully endeavored to secure a further postponement of the trial One of the most active workers in the arrangement of the defense is a son of Col. Breckinridge, who has been untiring in his efforts in his father's behalf. The issue of the charges against him is considered of the most vital importance to the Kentuckian, since his campaign for re-election to his seat will be conducted this summer. In Washington society, and particularly Kentucky circles, the greatest interest is manifested in the case.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Half an hour before 10 o'clock, the time for the court to open, the corridors swarmed with curious people endeavoring by every device to pass the doorkeepers. Among the curious were several old ladies half ashamed of their presence. When Colonel Breckinridge arrived there was a ruddy glow of health on his face. He was accompanied by Mr. Butterworth. Colonel Breckinridge sauntered over to the reporters' table, where he shook hands with some of his friends. Wm. F. Mattingly rose when the case was called to state that he appeared in the preliminaries in the absence of Colonel Thompson. He made inquiry about some depositions which he said had been taken for the plaintiff and withdrawn from the files of the court. Mr. Carlisle replied that the living witnesses would be produced in place of the depositions. Mr. Mattingly protested that he had never known of an important case in which the contents of depositions had been withheld after the trial began and the defendant given no chance to take rebutting evidence. Judge Bradley ruled that the proper time to object to the depositions was when they should be offered. Mr. Wilson, for Miss Pollard, gave notice that all the affidavits taken for the defendant would be objected to on the ground that they were irrelevant and much of their contents hearsay. At this juncture two stylishly dressed women swept out of the court room apparently disappointed at not having seen Miss

Pollard, who had not yet arrived. A quarter hour of whispered discussion between Colonel Breckinridge and his lawyers followed, in which it became known that the expected motion for delay on account of Colonel Totten's absence would not be made by the defendant. During this brief lull the panel of jurors was submitted to counsel for their inspection and vetoes. Shortly before 11 o'clock twelve jurors, all white business men, apparently from their dress in the middle walks of life, were sworn to truly try the issue between Madeline Pollard and Wm. C. P. Breckinridge. There were thirty names on the panel and each side was allowed to strike off four by the rules of the Circuit Court. It was apparent that counsel had posted themselves on the jurors, because the rejected eighteen included the five colored members of the panel. Col. Thompson for Mr. Breckinridge then asked the court to pass the case until tomorrow on account of the large mass of testimony which had just arrived and had not been examined, and because Mr. Butterworth had only been called into the case the night before. Judge Bradley assented and the trial was continued until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Pollard was about to start for the courthouse when the trial was adjourned. She was accompanied by a lady friend, who has remained with her much of late, but her lawyers sent a messenger to meet her with the announce-

Is Your Liver Out of Order? Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, you have headache,

ment of the adjournment and she returned

home. She will be present to-morrow and

throughout the trial

will ask for an entire week after the next meeting day, and possibly more. The Dem-ocratic members say that whatever delay may occur hereafter will be chargeable to the Republicans, and they must assume the responsibility.

COMMENT ON THE BILL. Senator Brice Not Certain the Measure Will Pass-Other Opinions.

WASHINGTON, March 8. - There is a vast deal of discussion going on in Washington to-night as to the details of the amended bill, but more interesting than this is the talk as to the ultimate fate of the measure. The most prominent of the Democratic Senators in securing amendments to the bill in the line of protection, Mr. Brice, of Ohio, said: "I am sorry to say that the bill as reported to-day is by no means certain of passage. There are powerful influences in favor of keeping the McKinley law on the statute book. Still, I believe that the bill will receive general Democratic support, although many amendments will be offered and pressed on the Demoratic side."

Senator Hill, of New York, said: "My opposition to the income and corporation tax is well known. I shall fight that feature of the bill with all my strength. As to the changes which have been made in the customs part of the bill, I do not care now to speak. I will discuss them at the proper

Senator Murphy said that he was dissatisfied with the bill, but would not criticise it at this time. Senator Gorman, with his usual diplo-

macy, declared that he had not yet had time to examine the bill. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the tariff subcommittee, was of the opin-

ion that it would be shown that the bill would produce a revenue of about \$170,-000,000 or \$480,000,000 without taking into account the increased amount which would be the result of the reductions in tariff

Senator Caffery, who, with his late colleague, Senator White, has led the fight for a sugar duty, expressed himself as satisfied in a modified degree with the action of the committee. "The rate fixed upon unrefined sugar is," he said, "better than any official proposition that had heretofore been made to us, and while we have not received all that we thought we were entitled to in the way of protection, we feel justified by the result in having made the fight." He said that the duty provided for was equivalent to about 14 cent per pound on raw sugar. He would not say whether he would support the bill.

In the committee this morning, Senator Aldrich, upon glancing at the sugar schedule, remarked that the rates fixed gave the refiners an advantage of eighteen points, but Senator Vest took exception to the statement, declaring that it gave an advantage of only twelve points, or 12-100 of

Senators Allison and Aldrich, Republican members of the finance committee, said that they had had no opportunity to examine the bill so as to make any comment upon it. The Republicans, as a rule, decline to express any opinions for the same reason. The Populist Senators are also reticent, saying they have been more interested in the silver debate than in the tariff

Senator Kyle asserts that he knew the provision in the bill which abrogated the treaty with Hawaii would certainly stricken out, as there were enough Democratic Senators to vote with the Republicans to carry such an amendment. Pacific coast Senators generally express themselves against this feature of the bill be-cause so many people of the coast have large investments in Hawaiian sugar plantations, and the commerce of the coast has been generally aided by this sugar in-

Views of Representatives. Authorized statements on the Senate tariff

bill were secured from all the members of the ways and means committee now in town by representatives of the Associated Press. Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who acted as a lieutenant of Mr. Wilson in constructing and urging the Wilson bill, said: "I have only been able to glance at the bill, and of course I am not prepared to speak fully as to its merits."

Ex-Speaker Reed, the Republican head of the ways and means committee, said: "The bill is much worse than it was when it left the House, and it is much more important for the interest of the country that it should be beaten. The poor little plea on which Mr. Wilson thought to justify his action has disappeared. Free raw material for New England has vanished.

Mr. Whiting, a Democratic member of the committee, said: "I think the bill is an improvement on the one passed by the House. It has placed a duty on some of the great staple products of the country, and where it has not imposed a duty on what may be called raw material it has lessened the rate of duty on the manufactured product. The bill seems to me to be more nearly in the interests of consumers.' Representative Burrows, a Republican nember of the committee, said: "When the bill passed the House I did not suppose that it could be made more offensive by the Senate. But they have accomplished that result. The Senate committee has abandoned the doctrine of free raw material by placing a duty on coal, iron ore and other articles which the House committee regarded as the very foundation of tariff reform, and supplemented this action by lowering duties rate, Messrs. Havemyer and Searl did not on manufactured products. I can simply

> posed to be amended by the Senate, is more inharmonious and unscientific, if possible, than the one passed by the House. Representative Bynum said: "The bill as reported seems to be on the general line of the Wilson bill, but after glancing over the changes I do not think there will be any serious difficulty in the two houses agreeing upon any differences that may occur. Representative Hopkins, a Republican member of the committee, said: "The Senate committee seems to have surrendered to the trusts. The effect of this bill will be to relieve the foreign manufacturers and importers of the burdens imposed on them by the McKinley bill and place the tax on the American wage workers. There are two classes who are happy over the publication of this bill-the sugar and whisky trusts in

say that the measure as a whole, as pro-

America and the foreign manufacturers, who expect to again take control of American markets." Representative Montgomery, of Kentucky, said: "The extension of the bonded period to eight years will give general satisfaction to the distillers, but the outage is limited to too short a period. I do not think the tax ought to be increased beyond \$1 per gallon, as this, with the other taxes in the bill, would seem ample to meet the needs

of the government.' Representative Payne, a Republican member of the committee, said: "The Senate committee has succeeded in making the bill worse than it was before by substituting specific for ad valorem duties throughout. If it was not a free-trade measure when it left the House it certainly is now." Mr. Springer, the chairman of the ways and means committee of the last House, is very much displeased at the action of the finance committee in restoring the duty on wool. "So far as wool and the woolen schedule are concerned," said he, "I thought that had been settled by the American people. A free-wool bill was passed by the last Congress and specifically indorsed by the national convention at Chicago. Here is a pledge made in terms which it is now proposed to violate. The House will never agree to it, nor to the duties on coal and

The Louisiana Representatives did not share in the general opinion that the sugar interests had secured exceptional concessions by the Senate tariff bill. Representative Brice, who represents the largest sugar district in Louisiana or in the United States, said: "We would have preferred a duty of one and one-half cent, instead of the amount allowed by the Senate bill. It is, of course, better than the treatment we received in the House bill, but I can hardly say we are satisfied, much less pleased, with the sugar schedule as it stands." Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, said: 'The sugar rates are not what we had

hoped for, yet they are so much better than the House rates that I think the disposition will be to compromise on them." Hon. A. L. Conger, the well-known tinplate and glass manufacturer of the Ohio and Indiana gas belt, was at the Capitol to-day when the finance committee's revised Wilson tariff bill was made public. The Senate bill is somewhat more favorable to glass, iron and tin-plate industries that the House bill, Colonel Conger says, but even under the Senate bill, he says, there will have to be heavy reductions in wages paid to mechanics and laborers, and

the profit to manufacturers will be exceedingly narrow. Equal Suffrage Campaign. TOPEKA, Kan., March 8.-Mrs. Laura

M. Johns and her associate managers of

the equal suffrage campaign have planned to hold two-day meetings in each of the 105 counties in the State, commencing May 4. Among the speakers will be Susan B. An-thony, Mrs. Johns, Carrie Lane Chapman and other leading women's rights apostles.

GOVERNOR WAITE BALKED.

Restrained from Calling Out the Militia to Put Two Men In Office.

DENVER, C.J., March 8 .- The city police s massed at the City Hall to-night under orders from Police Commissioners Orr and Martin, upon whom Governor Waite yesterday served notices of removal, to prevent their successors, Dennis Mullins and S. D. Barnes, appointed to-day, from taking possession of the offices. It is believed the Governor intended to call out the militia if necessary to install the new commissioners in office. Counsel for Orr and Martin tonight secured from Judge Graham a temporary writ of injunction restraining Gov-ernor Waite from calling out the militia, restraining Mayor Van Horn from arming a posse of men to assist in forcing Com-missioners Orr and Martin out of their offices and restraining the Governor's new appointees from taking their seats. The bill recites that Orr and Martin have for many months held peaceful possession of their office and have performed well and faithfully their duties. It goes on to say that the Governor without cause has formed the intention of calling out the militia to force Orr and Martin from their office. It charges the Mayor with declaring that he will arm a posse to aid the militia in the unlawful work, and it states further that if such a course is pursued bloodshed will be inevit-

Writs were served on all the interested parties this evening. The Governor was wild with rage. He arranged, it is said, to pounce down on the headquarters to-night and forcibly take possession. "These men have got to go," he said. At the City Hall, where there is no outward sign of concern, the force is in readiness and well prepared to resist any attack which the conspirators may make. Chief Kellogg is in charge. Sheriff Burchinell has a large force of deputies who will assist in preventing the new commissioners from taking forcible posses-

PRIDE OF THE NAVY

Details of the Builders' Trial of the Battle Ship Indiana.

An Expert Aboard Says "She Maneuv ered Like a Yacht and Was as Steady as a Church."

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 .- The battle ship Indiana returned to her dock at Cramp's shipyard this afternoon after the quickest and most successful trial trip of any vessel ever built by the Cramps. She left the yard at 9:20 o'clock Tuesday morning, and at 2:20 this afternoon, fifty-four hours after her departure, the gang plank was in position and the twenty-five people on board began to leave her. During the battle ship's absence from the yard the fact was established by practical test that she is capable of all her designer, Louis Nixon, claimed for her, and that she is the queen of the world's battle ships. Much depended upon this trial. The Indiana is the first of Uncle Sam's new battle ships to be completed. She is of a type entirely different from anything now owned by the United States government, and is practically an experiment. The success of the trial, therefore, removes a load of anxiety from the minds of her builders.

ing and made three round trips over the course of five-fathom banks, twenty miles off shore from the New Jersey coast. These trips were for the purpose of seeing how near the ship could come to her guaranteed speed of fifteen knots an hour. As stated yesterday, the first trip was made under natural draught and was accomplished at the rate of 14.1 knots an hour. The second, under half-forced draught, she showed a speed of 15 knots, and the third, under forced draught, was at the rate of 15.6 knots. The highest horse power developed was three thousand, which is two thousand less than her design calls for. Only ordinary coal was used, and the course over which the ship was speeded was comparatively shallow; therefore, it is fair to presume that with prepared coal and over the deep-water official course off the Massachusetts coast the Indiana will accomplish 161/2 knots an hour and win a speed premium of \$150,000 for her builders. She was also found to be superior in her turning ability. It took her five minutes to turn through 180 degrees, or, in other words, to reverse her course, with ten degrees of helm angle. Her rudder can be put over to 35 degrees, and this would enable her to turn almost within her length. To use the words of an expert on board: "She maneuvered like a yacht, and was as steady as a church." A feature of the Indiana much commented

The Indiana put to sea yesterday morn-

upon by the experts aboard, was the utter absence of vibration. She glided through the water with very little apparent effort and the swell cast by her was scarcely noticeable as compared by the big cruisers of the navy. The Indiana has a coal capacity of 1,800 tons. With this she could steam one-third of the distance around the hour. This puts her almost in the same traveling ability.

The government was represented during the Indiana's trial by the Lieutenant George W. Denfield, of the Bureau of Equipment; Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Passed Assistant Engineer Warburton, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. All of these officials said they thought the ship acted satisfactorily.

OBITUARY.

Caleb S. Bragg, Head of the Well-Known Book Publishing Firm.

CINCINNATI, March 8.-The Pennsylvania train from New York arriving here at 10:50 a. m. carried a sad party. Mr. Caleb S. Bragg, head of the book publishing firm of Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of this city, was returning from New York with his son, C. C. Bragg, and Mrs. C. C. Bragg, whom he had been visiting since January. A short time before the train reached Pittsburg last night the elder Mr. Bragg died suddenly from what is supposed to be an acute attack of Bright's disease. His son is New York manager of the American Book Company. The deceased was about seventy years old.

Other Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8,-Thomas Bennett, organizer of the accident department of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, fell dead last evening from heart disease. Mr. Bennett was in his fortieth year, and was well known throughout the East, where he had charge of the agency department. DANVILLE, Ill., March 8 .- Joseph Smith,

one of Danville's wealthiest and best known citizens, died to-day from the effects of the grip. Mr. Smith was born in England seventy-five years ago. SPRINGFIELD, O., March 8.-Ex-State Senator D. W. Rawlings, of the Eleventh

district, died last midnight, aged fifty-one. Labor Riot at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 8.-Early in the week about forty laborers employed by the centractors doing the preliminary work for a new bridge at Petrie street, in the outskirts of the city, went on strike. Early this morning a gang of Italian laborers of the same number appeared at the place to go to work. A crowd of one hundred Bohemians met the new workmen and victously attacked them, using stones, clubs and fists. Heads were cut and bruised, and one Italian was knocked senseless. Italians fled, and a policeman who arrived immediately after dispersed the Bohemians.

Pushing the Case Against Wiman. NEW YORK, March 8 .- DeLancey Nicoll, counsel for R. G. Dun & Co., called on District Attorney John R. Fellows this morning and was in conference with him for a long time. It was said that Mr. Nicoll was anxious to have a day fixed for the trial of Erastus Wiman on the charge preferred against him by R. G. Dun & Co. Later in the day Alfred G. Cole, manager for the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, counsel for Mr. Wiman, called at the district attorney's office, and in Colonel Fellows's absence had a short consultation with Assistant District Attorney Unger. The re-

The Measure Reported to the Full Committee on Finance.

Sugar, Coal, Iron and Other Articles Placed on the Dutiable List and Duties on Manufactures Reduced.

TAX ON WHISKY PUT AT \$1.10

And the Bonded Period Increased from Three to Eight Years.

Many Minor Changes Tending to an Increase of Revenue Without Affording Much Protection.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Democratic members of the Senate finance committe laid before the full committee to-day, at 11 o'clock, the Wilson bill as they have amended it. Previous to the meeting of the committee Secretary Carlisle was in the room of the committee on finance and cohsulted with the members. In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the President to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875. Following are the changes made in the dutiable

METAL SCHEDULE. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. (Wilson bill, free.) Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen

ferro-silicon, 221/2 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.) All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 221/2 per cent.) Bar iron, rolled or hammered, round iron

in coils or rods, and bars or shapes of rolled fron, 28 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 30 per cent.) Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates, hereinafter provided for, not

thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skemp iron, or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.) Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent, ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, "T" rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 221/2 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 The lead products remain as in the Wilson bill.

In Paragraph 118 the proviso that the reduction provided for as to sheets of Iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take effect on Oct. 1, 1894, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in Paragraph 121, relating to tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or

stays of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Cast-iron pipe of every description, 20 per In Paragraph 138 shears and scissors are added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent. is levied. Wood screws, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, Gold and silver leaf, 30 per cent. (Wilson

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of cent per pound; provided, that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. Pens, metallic, except gold, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.) Manufactured articles or wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.)

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURES, Paragraph 279 of the Wilson bill. wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of roping, roving or tops," is changed so as to make only one rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. A like change is made in the paragraph relating to woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool. worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, and the whole put at 30 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem (Wilson bill,

The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool, flannels for underwear and felts world at an average speed of ten knots an | for paper making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classificaclass with the new cruisers as regards her jation where the valuation is more than 30 cents per pound, and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

40 per cent.)

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and, goods of similar description not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent. au va-On clothing, ready made, and articles of

wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 45 per cent.) The paragraph fixing a duty of 45 per cent. on cloaks, dolmans, ulsters, etc., is stricken out, as these articles are provided for in another paragraph. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes,

gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, faces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or worsted, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 40 per cent.) The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty in the

woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent. ad va-lorem, to take effect July 1, 1896, and thereafter of a like amount on the first of July, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, respectively," is stricken out.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE. The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is inserted: "All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molassess, testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees, shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 90 and not above 96 degrees shown by the polariscope test, shall pay one onehundredth of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of two one-hundredths of a cent per pound additional, and above 96 degrees by polariscope test, shall pay a duty of 1.4 cents per pound. Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE. Plain brick, increased from 29 to 25 per

Undecorated China, porcelain and crockery, increased from 35 to 40 per cent., and decorated China, porcelain, ornaments, etc., decorated, increased from 40 to 45 per cent. Plain green and colored molded or pressed and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered) whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 30 per cent.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, slivered or glided, not including plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per

All glass bottles, decanters, or other vessult of the conference was not made pulaic, I sels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved,